FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1844. [NO. 1405.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!

1200 BUSHELS for sale in lots to suit purchasers, cheap for Cash; or six months credit, for approved notes. Apply soon to
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, April 30. 4-2w

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE FIFTH SESSION of this School will commence on the 1st of June. A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested.

TERMS.

For Board and English Tuition, per Session, payable in advance,	$100 00
Tuition in French, per Session,	12 50
" in Music on the Piano or Guitar, per Session, (with $3 for the use of Piano.)	25 00
Tuition in Music, on the Harp, with $10 for use of Instrument.)	30 00

N. B. Beds and Bedsteads are furnished by the School; Pupils are required to furnish their own *bedding and towels.* The clothing of Pupils should be distinctly marked with the owner's name. Mrs. Smedes will superintend any purchases *Parents may authorise* their children to make in the City, *but no account will be opened at any Store* without the express sanction of Parents or Guardians. The Religious services of Sunday, being held in the Chapel of the Institution by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City, and the plainest attire is all that they require. They are allowed to accept invitations in the City for the day only, once a month, and never for the evening. They have opportunities of seeing their friends, and acquiring ease of manner in society, at the *Soirees*, which are statedly held during the Session.

Raleigh, April 25, 1844. 4-4w

CALDWELL INSTITUTE,
Greensborough, N. C.

UNDER THE CARE OF THE PRESBYTERY OF ORANGE.

THE PLAN OF EDUCATION in this Institution embraces—

I. A complete course of English instruction.

II. The Greek and Roman Classics and Antiquities, Geography, Mythology and History.

III. A complete course of Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Navigation, Surveying, Heights and Distances, Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, and Natural Philosophy.

Every student applying for admission is required to produce satisfactory testimonials that he possesses a good moral character.

Vacation—Six weeks from the 2d Wednesday of April, and four weeks from 2d Wednesday of October.

Tuition Fees—$20 per Session and $1 contingent, invariably payable in advance, to James Sloan, Esq. Treasurer. Board in respectable families varies from 8 to 10 dollars per month.

Students can be prepared at this Institution for admission into any of the Classes of College.

The officers of the Institution are,—

Rev. ALEX. WILSON, D. D., President and Professor of the Greek Language and Literature;
S. C. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature;
R. K. GRAVES, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The next Session commences on the 23d May.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
WM. D. PAISLEY, *Sec'y.*

REF: The President and Faculty of the University of N. Carolina.

Greensborough, April 22, 1844. 4-3w

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against selling any article to my son Malcom McNeil, on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting.
DANIEL McNEIL.
Rockfish Bridge, Cumberland County, April 27, 1844. 4-3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons crossing the Bridge across Big Rockfish, at Alexander Blacks', are notified that the Bridge has been lately repaired by Alexander Black and others, and they have not received any compensation for the same. This is to notify the aforesaid persons that the Bridge has been examined and reported by the undersigned to be worth one hundred and thirty-four dollars, and Mr. Black allows twenty-four dollars for his own use of the aforsaid bridge. All persons interested will take notice, if they do not settle the amount of one hundred and ten dollars with the aforesaid Black and others, there will be a petition filed to the next County Court for the purpose of having the road made a public road, and should the Court grant the order, and the aforesaid persons do not satisfy the amount required, there will be a petition to the ensuing Legislature for the purpose of having the aforesaid Bridge made a Toll Bridge.

ARCH'D G. BLACK,
HUGH BLACK,
NEILL PATTERSON,
DUNCAN RAY,
ROBT. MUNROE,
And Others.

April 27, 1844. 4-3w

Dr. Fitzgibbon's Essay on Electricity and Galvanism,

This Essay treats of

Conductors and Non-Conductors of Electricity;
Means of evolving Electricity;
Distribution of Electricity;
Effects of Electricity on Inanimate Matter;
Effects of Electricity on Living Bodies;
Atmospheric Electricity;
Franklin's Theory of Electricity.

GALVANISM:

A Simple Galvanic Battery;
General notice of Galvanic Batteries;
Means of exciting Galvanic Batteries;
Ordinary effects of Galvanism;
Chemical effects of Galvanism;
Physiological effects of Galvanism; and
The Theory of Galvanism.

This work has been revised and approved by some of the most scientific men in the country. For sale, price 25 cents, by
E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

MRS. MARTHA McRAE, of Anson County, entered on the Stray Book, on the 13th day of April, a DARK BAY HORSE, black mane and tail, right hind foot white above the fetlock, and a white streak in front of the left hoof behind, a white streak in the forehead and snip on the nose; about 15½ hands high, 6 or 7 years old; a scar under the throat, probably caused by distemper, and some white hairs on both sides of the weathers, probably caused by harness. Is shod. Valued by two freeholders at $80. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise said horse will be disposed of in due time according to law.

J. D. SMITH, *Ranger of Anson County.*
Wadesborough, April 19. 4-3w

State of North Carolina,
UNION COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Nancy Godfrey *vs.* Wm. Godfrey & Sophia Godfrey.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, James G. Godfrey, Wilson Godfrey, Samuel Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with William Moor,) Harriet Gillespie (widow) and Sophia Godfrey, his children, and Thomas W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Milas Osbourn,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, and Thomas and Samuel Saunders, children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd, also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, his heirs at law, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House at Labath's Cross Roads, on the 1st Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Hugh Stuart, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in April, and in the sixty-eighth year of American Independence, A. D. 1844.
HUGH STUART, *C. U. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $4 20.] 4-6w

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE now in Store my **STOCK OF GOODS** for the Spring and Summer Trade, embracing nearly every article kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of Goods will please call and examine the Stock.
P. TAYLOR.
April 20, 1844. 3-3m

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 17, 1844. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.
PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 6, 1844. 3-tf

FOR SALE,

150 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
5 do. do. Cuba do.
25 do. do. St. Domingo do.
10 do. do. Old Java,
25 hhds. New Crop Molasses,
15 do. N. Orleans and P. R. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
5000 lbs. Dry Hides,
5 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2 doz. superior Currying Knives, at $3½ each,
2000 bushels Alum Salt,
1000 sacks do.
30 bbls. Whiskey,
1 cask Old Rye do.
25 bbls. Apple Brandy,
10 do. Old Peach do.
500 sides Leather, viz: Harness, Sole, and Upper.
150 boxes Tallow and Sperm Candles,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs. German, English, and American Blister Steel,
French Brandy, Wines, &c. &c.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1844. 3-3w

CALL AND SEE.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.
JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.
April 9, 1844. 1-tf

NEW ACADEMY.

THE Subscribers have engaged the Rev. Arch'd McQueen to take charge of an Academy in the immediate neighborhood of Stewartsville, Richmond county, than which, there is not perhaps in the State, a location more salubrious and healthy.

In this School, it is designed to give a complete English Education; and also to impart a correct knowledge of the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics, on terms corresponding with the times.

We presume it unnecessary to say any thing in commendation of Mr. McQueen, inasmuch as he is so well known in this community, as a Gentleman and Scholar. Board can be had, in families of the first respectability, on very reasonable and accommodating terms. The first Session to commence on Monday, 29th April.

JOHN MALLOY,
DANIEL McNEILL,
DANIEL McKINNON,
Committee of Trustees.
Richmond County, April 16, 1844. 3-3w

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.
For sale low by
STUART & McGARY.
April 2, 1844. 1400tf

"THE HARE BELL, a Token of Friendship," edited by Rev. C. W. Everest; 37 cents.
"Sacerdotal Absolution," a Sermon, preached by the Rev. M. A. Curtis before the last Episcopal Convention of North Carolina; 10 cents.
For sale by E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

THE GRANGE LAND, formerly the property of A. McBryde, sen., dec'd, in Chatham county, on the waters of Deep River and Indian Creek, containing **1,000** ACRES. There are few Tracts of its dimensions on the River so compact in its form or of more general fertility and variety of soil. Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Tobacco, &c. can be advantageously cultivated, each in its proper soil. There are numerous Springs convenient on the land, with a Mineral Spring near the house, that has been successfully used as a medical agent. A large two-story DWELLING, with a good Barn and Stables; about 200 acres good low grounds, and 50 or 60 equally as good, uncleared; 200 acres of second low grounds, the most of which is uncleared; 40 or 50 acres of fine meadow land, &c. A vein of stone coal passes through it, which may be used. The land is very well timbered, and a healthy situation. Any person wishing to purchase a valuable Plantation, will please call and examine it, or address
ARCH'D McBRYDE,
or W. M. McBRYDE.
Tyson's P. O., Moore County, N. C.
April 3, 1844. 1-5w

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE, Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory.) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *a tonative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☜ For sale by
JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.
E. J. HALE.
March 26.

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by
E. J. HALE.

RECEIVED PER STEAMERS,

15 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 ditto Cuba ditto,
48 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 half bbls. Fresh Butter Crackers,
10 casks Cheese,
1 cask Rice.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Overcoats, Cloth Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Scarfs, Shirts, &c. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
January 6, 1844. 88tf

CHEAP BOOKS.

ALISON'S HISTORY, abridged, at $1 50. Matilda, by Eugene Sue, 3 vols. at 75 cents. The Salamander, by do. 25. Theresa Dunoyer, by do. 25. Female Bluebeard, by do. 25. Tom Burke, complete, 50. Willis's Poems, 12½. The Clay Minstrel, and Life of Clay, a Whig Song Book, 25. Whig Almanac, 12½. Moffatt's Africa, 50. Infant Treatment, 25. A few Law Books, cheap.
Just received by E. J. HALE.

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 Jozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec'r 18, 1843. 85tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by
E. J. HALE.
Dec. 13, 1843.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)
For sale by E. J. HALE.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Certain Cure for the most obstinate chills and fevers.—The gentleman to whom the following letter was addressed had been, as the writer of this happens to know, for the six months preceding, harassed, and was much reduced by "*chills and fevers.*" By following the prescription he was immediately relieved, and in a short time recovered his usual health and strength. The writer of the letter happened to see Mr. M. in a railroad car under a violent paroxysm, and gave him the advice without fee or reward, being neither a doctor nor a quack. In the same feeling it is sent for preservation in your country paper, and for the special benefit of your readers residing on the "low grounds."

PETERSBURG, Jan. 31, 1844.

Dear Sir: According to promise I give you below the recipe for the pills—go to a drug-store and have it put up:

24 grains quinine,
20 grains blue mass,
16 drops oil black pepper.

Have them made up into twelve pills: take one every hour for six hours, and the next day take the other half, say six, in the same manner. The next day they must be taken in the absence of fever. If necessary, open the bowels with a dose of calomel and castor oil. You may have confidence in this remedy: I have cured I may say a thousand persons, and in no instance has a failure been known to me. All I can say to you is, try it, it will do you no harm, and will only cost you twenty-five cents.

Yours, respectfully,
SOLOMON DAVIS.

Mr. J. L. MUSTEAN.

At the commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, held on the 4th of April, 1844, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following gentlemen from North Carolina, viz:

Richard P. Ashe,	Henry Joyner,
Kemp P. Alston,	William L. Long,
John P. Chingman,	Murdock M'Leod,
Peter Custis,	Ray[illegible] A. Seal
George S. Dejarnatte,	Eli[illegible]
Henry W. Faison,	Je[illegible]
Peter S. Foster,	
Chauncey W. Graham,	
William H. Hughes,	

A very hard editor co[illegible] subscribers. [illegible] pay his subscription and threat[illegible] g the editor if he stops his paper.

A Beautiful Idea.—As to Daguerreotypes, "a woman's heart is the only true plate for man's likeness. An instant gives the *impression*, and an age of sorrow and chang[illegible] effaces it not!"

A NEW COALITION!

Abolitionists Abandoning their Anti Slavery Ground and going for Van Buren.

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

We alluded briefly the other day to the alacrity and zeal with which the abolition newspapers labored to revive and circulate exploded and malignant calumnies against Mr. Clay. But we had not then, what has come into our possession since, EVIDENCE that abolition leaders have become Van Buren partisans. It was apparent from the course of abolition papers that the "Liberty party" was an auxiliary of Van Burenism: but while professing to stand upon high ground as an independent "third party," we did not suppose them guilty of the duplicity of playing *directly* and *intentionally* into the hands of a party that goes with the South against all measures tending to the emancipation of slavery, and in favor of a President who stands pledged to veto any law Congress may pass abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. But so it is. And here is the evidence:

[CONFIDENTIAL.]
ALBANY, April 10, 1844.

Dear Sir: You will pardon me for sending you the enclosed tract. Believing you to be a philanthropist, desiring the abolition of duelling and slavery, and opposed (as I hope) to the elevation of a man guilty of both of these crimes to the Presidency, I hope you will favor us with a donation, that we may be enabled to publish a large number and send them broadcast over the land. If you do not see fit to send a donation, will you send an order for a number of the tracts, to be distributed by yourself?

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the Eastern New York Anti-Slavery Society. Very respectfully,
E. W. GOODWIN.

P. S. You may remit through the mail.

N. B. We publish ten thousand copies of the first edition, and hope to be able to send out 50,000 or more. The price is $5 a thousand.

These "confidential" circulars, asking for DONATIONS, are addressed to Van Buren politicians. The circular from which we now copy was addressed to a leading supporter of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. E. W. Goodwin is the editor of the abolition paper in this city.

THE VOICE OF AN OLD HERO.

We know a gentleman, who at the age of eighty-four, enjoying a green old age, was lately heard to say that his mind was poisoned against Henry Clay by the charge against him of "bargain and corruption," originally preferred by Mr. Beverly. That he believed it until Mr. B.'s letter retracting the charge. That that letter, and the solemn asseveration of Mr. Adams, had convinced him that the charge was unfounded; and that although he disagreed with Mr. Clay on several matters of his policy, he was still willing that the country should do justice to an injured man, who had so unjustly suffered, by raising him to her highest honors. A purer man than this octagenarian does not breathe; nor one who at his advanced age, retains in greater perfection the powers of a vigorous intellect. No man has until lately been a more staunch and uncompromising opponent of Henry Clay. He was an officer of the Revolutionary War, and rendered efficient aid in that struggle which secured our Independence. The honest opinion of *such* a man, should outweigh the *purchased* opinions of a host of striplings of yesterday, who now parrot this miserable, exploded slander.—*Whig Clarion.*

Herod and Pilate.—The Abolition or 'Liberty Party' of this State, through their Central Committee at Albany, are publishing great numbers (first edition 10,000) of a Tract expressly devoted to personal attacks on Mr. Clay, and soliciting contributions from Van Buren politicians to aid in their circulation. There is evidently a complete understanding between the Van Buren and Abolition leaders, who regard the defeat of Mr. Clay as the great object of their mutual efforts. We are confident they will be foiled by a generous and fairminded people, who will rebuke so foul a coalition.

New York Tribune.

Effect of the Tariff.—From a table in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, furnished from the Treasury Department, it appears that the amount of specie imported into the United States in the year 1843 was $23 742,634. Of this amount $17,254,470 were in gold, and $6,032,075 in silver. This is greater, by about $5,000 000, than the imports of any year since 1821. The amount exported in 1843 was $3,118 399. This table shews a gratifying increase of the precious metals in the country, which will tend still farther to give stability to our currency.

A rule that won't work both ways.—Squire S. of our village has a very sagacious dog. He sits up like a man in a chair, allows you to put a hat upon his head, and a cigar in his mouth, and if any bystander chances to give him a fip or a levy, the dog's owner is the only person who can get it from him again.—*West Reporter.*

A remarkably sagacious animal, truly, but not so good a financier as the elephant we have heard of, who took in money on very special deposite.

"That's a wery knowing hanimal of yours, is he?" said a cockney gentleman to the keeper of the elephant in question.

"Very," was the cool rejoinder.

"He performs strange tricks and hanties, does he?" inquired the cockney, eyeing the animal through his glass.

"Surprisin'!" retorted the keeper, "we've learnt him to put money in that box you see way up there. Try him with a dollar." The cockney handed the elephant a dollar, and sure enough he took it in his trunk and placed it in a box high up out of reach.

"Well, that is wery hextraordinary—hastonishin', truly!" said the green one, openin[illegible] eyes. "Now let's see him take it out a[illegible]nd it back."

"*We never learns him that trick,*" retorted the keeper with a roguish leer, and then turned away to stir up the mönkeys and punch the hyenas.—*N. O. Picayune.*

[illegible]arcoal as a Manure for Wheat. [illegible]n his admirable address before the [illegible]ral society of Erie county, New Yo[illegible]t as a fact, that the liberal application [illegible]*rcoal* to the *wheat* fields of plic[illegible] added, *within the last ten years, impression, millions of bushels to the an-* Fra[illegible] *of wheat grown in that k*[illegible].

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MR. CLAY ON THE TEXAS QUESTION.

The following Letter from Mr. Clay to the Editors was forwarded from Raleigh on the day of its date, but did not reach our hands in time for publication earlier than to-day.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

RALEIGH, April 17, 1844.

Gentlemen: Subsequent to my departure from Ashland, in December last, I received various communications from popular assemblages and private individuals, requesting an expression of my opinion upon the question of the Annexation of Texas to the United States. I have forborne to reply to them, because it was not very convenient, during the progress of my journey, to do so, and for other reasons. I did not think it proper, unnecessarily, to introduce at present a new element among the other exciting subjects which agitate and engross the public mind. The rejection of the overture of Texas, some years ago, to become annexed to the United States, had met with general acquiescence. Nothing had since occurred materially to vary the question. I had seen no evidence of a desire being entertained, on the part of any considerable portion of the American people, that Texas should become an integral part of the United States. During my sojourn in New Orleans, I had indeed been greatly surprised, by information which I received from Texas, that, in the course of last fall, a voluntary overture had proceeded from the Executive of the United States to the Authorities of Texas to conclude a treaty of Annexation; and that, in order to overcome the repugnance felt by any of them to a negotiation upon the subject, strange, and as I believed, erroneous representations had been made to them of a state of opinion in the Senate of the United States favorable to the ratification of such a treaty. According to these representations, it had been ascertained that a number of Senators, varying from thirty-five to forty-two, were ready to sanction such a treaty. I was aware, too, that holders of Texas lands Texas scrip, and speculators in them, were actively engaged in promoting the object of annexation. Still, I did not believe that any Executive of the United States would venture upon so grave and momentous a proceeding, not only without any general manifestation of public opinion in favor of it, but in direct opposition to strong and decided expressions of public disapprobation. But it appears that I was mistaken. To the astonishment of the whole nation, we are now informed that a treaty of annexation has been actually concluded, and is to be submitted to the Senate for its consideration. The motives for my silence, therefore, no longer remain, and I feel it to be my duty to present an exposition of my views and opinions upon the question, for what they may be worth, to the public consideration. I adopt this method as being more convenient than several replies to the respective communications which I have received.

I regret that I have not the advantage of a view of the treaty itself, so as to enable me to adapt an expression of my opinion to the actual conditions and stipulations which it contains. Not possessing that opportunity, I am constrained to treat the question according to what I presume to be the terms of the treaty. If, without the loss of national character, without the hazard of foreign war, with the general concurrence of the nation, without any danger to the integrity of the Union, and without giving an unreasonable price for Texas, the question of annexation were presented, it would appear in quite a different light from that in which, I apprehend, it is now to be regarded.

The United States acquired a title to Texas, extending, as I believe, to the Rio del Norte, by the treaty of Louisiana. They ceded and relinquished that title to Spain by the treaty of 1819, by which the Sabine was substituted for the Rio del Norte as our western boundary. This treaty was negotiated under the Administration of Mr. Monroe, and with the concurrence of his Cabinet, of which Messrs. Crawford, Calhoun, and Wirt, being a majority, all Southern gentlemen, composed a part. When the treaty was laid before the House of Representatives, being a member of that body, I expressed the opinion, which I then entertained, and still hold, that Texas was sacrificed to the acquisition of Florida. We wanted Florida; but I thought it must, from its position, inevitably fall into our possession; that the point of a few years, sooner or later, was of no sort of consequence, and that in giving five millions of dollars and Texas for it, we gave more than a just equivalent. But, if we made a great sacrifice in the surrender of Texas, we ought to take care not to make too great a sacrifice in the attempt to re-acquire it.

My opinion of the inexpediency of the treaty of 1819 did not prevail. The country and Congress were satisfied with it, appropriations were made to carry it into effect, the line of the Sabine was recognised by us as our boundary, in negotiations both with Spain and Mexico, after Mexico became independent, and measures have been in actual progress to mark the line, from the Sabine to Red river, and thence to the Pacific ocean. We have thus fairly alienated our title to Texas, by solemn national compacts, to the fulfillment of which we stand bound by good faith and national honor. It is, therefore, perfectly idle and ridiculous, if not dishonorable, to talk of resuming our title to Texas, as if we had never parted with it. We can no more do that than Spain can resume Florida, France Louisiana, or Great Britain the thirteen colonies, now composing a part of the United States.

During the administration of Mr. Adams, Mr. Poinsett, Minister of the United States at Mexico, was instructed by me, with the President's authority, to propose a re-purchase of Texas; but he forbore even to make an overture for that purpose. Upon his return to the United States, he informed me, at New Orleans, that his reason for not making it was, that he knew the purchase was wholly impracticable, and that he was persuaded that, if he made the overture, it would have no other effect than to aggravate irritations, already existing, upon matters of difference between the two countries.

The events which have since transpired in Texas are well known. She revolted against the Government of Mexico, flew to arms, and finally fought and won the memorable battle of San Jacinto, annihilating a Mexican army and making a captive of the Mexican President. The signal success of that Revolution was greatly aided, if not wholly achieved, by citizens of the United States who had migrated to Texas. These succors, if they could not always be prevented by the Government of the United States, were furnished in a manner and to an extent which brought upon us some national reproach in the eyes of an impartial world. And, in my opinion, they impose on us the obligation of scrupulously avoiding the imputation of having instigated and aided the Revolution with the ultimate view of territorial aggrandizement. After the battle of San Jacinto, the United States recognised the independence of Texas, in conformity with the principle and practice which have always prevailed in their councils of recognising the

Government *"de facto,"* without regarding the question *de jure*. That recognition did not affect or impair the rights of Mexico, or change the relation which existed between her and Texas. She, on the contrary, has preserved all her rights, and has continued to assert, and so far as I know yet asserts, her right to reduce Texas to obedience, as a part of the Republic of Mexico. According to late intelligence, it is probable that she has agreed upon a temporary suspension of hostilities; but, if that has been done, I presume it is with the purpose, upon the termination of the armistice, of renewing the war and enforcing her rights, as she considers them.

This narrative shows the present actual condition of Texas, so far as I have information about it. If it be correct, Mexico has not abandoned, but perseveres in the assertion of her rights by actual force of arms, which, if suspended, are intended to be renewed. Under these circumstances, if the Government of the United States were to acquire Texas, it would acquire along with it all the incumbrances which Texas is under, and among them the actual or suspended war between Mexico and Texas. Of that consequence there cannot be a doubt. Annexation and war with Mexico are identical. Now, for one, I certainly am not willing to involve this country in a foreign war for the object of acquiring Texas. I know there are those who regard such a war with indifference and as a trifling affair, on account of the weakness of Mexico, and her inability to inflict serious injury upon this country. But I do not look upon it thus lightly. I regard all wars as great calamities, to be avoided, if possible, and honorable peace as the wisest and truest policy of this country. What the United States most need are union, peace, and patience. Nor do I think that the weakness of a Power should form a motive, in any case, for inducing us to engage in or to depreciate the evils of war. Honor and good faith and justice are equally due from this country towards the weak as towards the strong. And, if an act of injustice were to be perpetrated towards any Power, it would be more compatible with the dignity of the nation, and, in my judgment, less dishonorable, to inflict it upon a powerful instead of a weak foreign nation. But are we perfectly sure that we should be free from injury in a state of war with Mexico? Have we any security that countless numbers of foreign vessels, under the authority and flag of Mexico, would not prey upon our defenceless commerce in the Mexican gulf, on the Pacific ocean, and on every other sea and ocean? What commerce, on the other hand, does Mexico offer, as an indemnity for our losses, to the gallantry and enterprise of our countrymen? This view of the subject supposes that the war would be confined to the United States and Mexico as the only belligerents. But have we any certain guaranty that Mexico would obtain no allies among the great European Powers? Suppose any such Powers, jealous of our increasing greatness, and disposed to check our growth and cripple us, were to take part in behalf of Mexico in the war, how would the different belligerents present themselves to Christendom and the enlightened world? We have been seriously charged with an inordinate spirit of territorial aggrandizement; and, without admitting the justice of the charge, it must be owned that we have made vast acquisitions of territory within the last forty years. Suppose Great Britain and France, or one of them, were to take part with Mexico, and, by a manifesto, were to proclaim that their objects were to assist a weak and helpless ally to check the spirit of encroachment and ambition of an already overgrown Republic, seeking still further acquisitions of territory, to maintain the independence of Texas, disconnected with the United States, and to prevent the further propagation of Slavery from the United States, what would be the effect of such allegations upon the judgment of an impartial and enlightened world?

Assuming that the annexation of Texas is war with Mexico, is it competent to the treaty-making power to plunge this country into war, not only without the concurrence of, but, without deigning to consult Congress, to which, by the Constitution, belongs exclusively the power of declaring war?

I have hitherto considered the question upon the supposition that the annexation is attempted without the assent of Mexico. If she yields her consent, that would materially affect the foreign aspect of the question, if it did not remove all foreign difficulties. On the assumption of that assent, the question would be confined to the domestic considerations which belong to it, embracing the terms and conditions upon which annexation is proposed. I do not think that Texas ought to be received into the Union, as an integral part of it, in decided opposition to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy. I think it far more wise and important to cement and harmonize the present Confederacy, as it now exists, than to introduce a new element of discord and distraction into it. In my humble opinion, it should be the constant and earnest endeavor of American statesmen to eradicate prejudices, to cultivate and foster concord, and to produce general contentment among all parts of our Confederacy. And true wisdom, it seems to me, points to the duty of rendering its present members happy, prosperous, and satisfied with each other, rather than to attempt to introduce alien members, against the common consent and with the certainty of deep dissatisfaction. Mr. Jefferson expressed the opinion, and others believed, that it never was in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution to add foreign territory to the Confederacy, out of which new States were to be formed. The acquisitions of Louisiana and Florida may be defended upon the peculiar ground of the relation in which they stood to the States of the Union. After they were admitted, we might well pause awhile, people our vast wastes, develope our resources, prepare the means of defending what we possess, and augment our strength, power, and greatness. Is hereafter further territory should be wanted for an increased population, we need entertain no apprehensions but that it will be acquired by means, it is to be hoped, fair, honorable, and constitutional.

It is useless to disguise that there are those who espouse and those who oppose the annexation of Texas upon the ground of the influence which it would exert, in the balance of political power, between two great sections of the Union. I conceive that no motive for the acquisition of foreign territory would be more unfortunate, or pregnant with more fatal consequences, than that of obtaining it for the purpose of strengthening one part against another part of the common Confederacy. Such a principle, put into practical operation, would menace the existence, if it did not certainly sow the seeds of a dissolution of the Union. It would be to proclaim to the world an insatiable and unquenchable thirst for foreign conquest or acquisition of territory. For if to-day Texas be acquired to strengthen one part of the Confederacy, to-morrow Canada may be required to add strength to another. And, after that might have been obtained, still other and further acquisitions would become necessary to equalize and adjust the balance of political power. Finally, in the progress of this spirit of universal dominion, the part of the Confederacy which is now weakest, would find itself still weaker from the impossibility of securing new theatres for those peculiar institutions which it is charged with being desirous to extend.

But would Texas, ultimately, really add strength to that which is now considered the weakest part of the determined resistance, to the extent, if necessary, of appealing to arms to prevent the accomplishment of any such designs. The Executive of the United States ought to be informed as to the aims and views of foreign Powers with regard to Texas, and I presume that, if there be any of the exceptionable character which I have indicated, the Executive will disclose to the co-ordinate departments of the Government, if not to be public, the evidence of them.—From what I have seen and heard, I believe that Great Britain has recently formally and solemnly disavowed any such aims or purposes—has declared that she is desirous only of the independence of Texas, and that she has no intention to interfere in her domestic institutions. If she has made such disavowal and declaration, I presume they are in the possession of the Executive.

In the future progress of events, it is probable that there will be a voluntary or forcible separation of the British North American possessions from the parent country. I am strongly inclined to think that it will be best for the happiness of all parties that, in that event, they should be erected into a separate and independent Republic. With the Canadian Republic on one side, that of Texas on the other, and the United States, the friend of both, between them, each could advance its own happiness by such constitutions, laws, and measures, as were best adapted to its peculiar condition. They would be natural allies, ready, by co-operation, to repel any European or foreign attack upon either. Each would afford a secure refuge to the persecuted and oppressed driven into exile by either of the others. They would emulate each other in improvements, in free institutions, and in the science of self-government. Whilst Texas has adopted our Constitution as the model of hers, she has, in several important particulars, greatly improved upon it.

Although I have felt compelled, from the nature of the inquiries addressed to me, to extend this communication to a much greater length than I could have wished, I could not do justice to the subject, and fairly and fully expose my own opinions in a shorter space. In conclusion, they may be stated in a few words to be, that I consider the annexation of Texas, at this time, without the assent of Mexico, as a measure compromising the national character, involving us certainly in war with Mexico, probably with other foreign Powers, dangerous to the integrity of the Union, inexpedient in the present financial condition of the country, and not called for by any general expression of public opinion.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

THE TEXAS TREATY.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

APRIL 22, 1844.

Read the first and second times, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

A TREATY OF ANNEXATION,

Concluded between the United States of America and the republic of Texas, at Washington, the 12th day of April, 1844.

The people of Texas having, at the time of adopting their constitution, expressed, by an almost unanimous vote, their desire to be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and being still desirous of the same with equal unanimity, in order to provide more effectually for their security and prosperity; and the United States, actuated solely by the desire to add to their own security and prosperity, and to meet the wishes of the government and people of Texas, have determined to accomplish by treaty objects so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

For that purpose, the President of the United States has given full powers to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, and the President of the republic of Texas has appointed with like powers, Isaac Van Zandt and J. Pinckney Henderson, citizens of the said republic; and the said plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on and concluded the following articles:

ART. I. The republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the wishes of the people and every department of its government, cedes to the United States all its territories, to be held by them in full property and sovereignty, and to be annexed to the said United States as one of their Territories, subject to the same constitutional provisions with their other Territories. This cession includes all public lots and squares, vacant lands, mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports, and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments and accoutrements, archives and public documents, public funds, debts, taxes, and dues unpaid at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ART. II. The citizens of Texas shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and admitted, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States.

ART. III. All titles and claims to real estate, which are valid under the laws of Texas, shall be held to be so by the United States; and measures shall be adopted for the speedy adjudication of all unsettled claims to land, and patents shall be granted to those found to be valid.

ART. IV. The public lands hereby ceded shall be subject to the laws regulating the public lands in the other Territories of the United States, as far as they may be applicable; subject, however, to such alterations and changes as Congress may from time to time think proper to make. It is understood between the parties, that if, in consequence of the mode in which lands have been surveyed in Texas, or from previous grants or locations, the sixteenth section cannot be applied for the purpose of education, Congress shall make equal provision by grant of land elsewhere. And it is also further understood, that hereafter, the books, papers, and documents of the General Land Office of Texas shall be deposited and kept at such place in Texas as the Congress of the United States shall direct.

ART. V. The United States assume and agree to pay the public debt and liabilities of Texas, however created, for which the faith or credit of her government may be bound at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty; which debts and liabilities are estimated not to exceed, in the whole, ten millions of dollars, to be ascertained and paid in the manner hereinafter stated.

The payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be made, at the treasury of the United States, within ninety days after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, as follows: Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Frederick Dawson, of Baltimore, or his executors, on the delivery of that amount of ten per cent. bonds of Texas; one hundred thousand dollars, if so much be required, in the redemption of the exchequer bills which may be in circulation at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. For the payment of the remainder of the debts and liabilities of Texas, which, together with the amount already specified, shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, the public lands herein ceded, and the net revenue from the same, are hereby pledged.

ART. VI. The United States will cause a survey to be made of the public debt of Texas, and the debts and liabilities aforesaid, and will cause to be issued certificates therefor; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the same, ascertain the aggregate amount of the debts and liabilities allowed; and if the same, when added to the amount to be paid to Frederick Dawson, and the sum which may be paid in the redemption of the exchequer bills, shall not exceed the estimated sum of ten millions of dollars, he shall, on the presentation of a certificate of the commissioners, issue, at the option of the holder, a new certificate for the amount, distinguishing principal from interest, and payable to him or order, out of the net proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, or stock of the United States, for the amount allowed, including principal and interest, and bearing an interest of three per cent. per annum from the date thereof; which stock, in addition to being made payable out of the net proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, shall also be receivable in payment for the same. In case the amount of the debts and liabilities allowed, with the sums aforesaid to be paid to Frederick Dawson, and which may be paid in the redemption of the exchequer bills, shall exceed the said sum of ten millions of dollars, the said secretary, before issuing a new certificate, or stock, as the case may be, shall make in each case such proportionable and rateable reduction on its amount as to reduce the aggregate to the said sum of ten millions of dollars, and he shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the powers hereby vested to him.

ART. VII. Until further provisions shall be made, the laws of Texas, as now existing, shall remain in force; and all executive and judicial officers of Texas, except the President, Vice President, and heads of departments, shall retain their offices, with all power and authority appertaining thereto, and the courts of justice shall remain in all respects as now established and recognized.

ART. VIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner, who shall proceed to Texas and receive the transfer of the territory thereof, and all the archives and public property, and other things herein conveyed, in the name of the United States. He shall exercise all executive authority in said territory necessary to the proper execution of the laws, until otherwise provided.

ART. IX. The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications exchanged at the City of Washington, in six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Republic of Texas, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the present treaty of annexation, and have hereunto affixed our seals, respectively.

Done at Washington, the twelfth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

J. C. CALHOUN. [Seal.]
ISAAC VAN ZANDT. [Seal.]
J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON. [Seal.]

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to express the high gratification I experienced in listening to the Address of the Rev. EVANDER MCNAIR before the members of Clarendon Lodge of I. O. O. F. on Saturday Afternoon last. It was chaste and classic, abounding in high moral and religious instruction, and containing some of the finest bursts of impassioned eloquence to which I have ever listened.—The Address, with the very numerous and imposing Procession of Odd Fellows on the occasion, I doubt not, will tend much to the advancement of the Order in our Town.

A LOOKER ON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN ANSON.

According to previous notice, a meeting of the Whigs of Anson assembled in the Court House in Wadesborough, on Saturday 27th April. On motion of A. Myers, Esq., Gen. Jas. M. Waddill was called to the Chair, and J. P. Smith and C. Myers appointed Secretaries.

After a brief but lucid explanation of the object of the meeting, from the Chair, on motion of Col. Thos. Waddill,

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint four Delegates from each Captain's District, to attend a Convention in Charlotte on the 21st of May next, for the purpose of selecting some suitable person to be placed on the Whig Electoral Ticket for the State of North Carolina.

During the time the Chair was engaged in the discharge of the obligation imposed by the above resolution, A. J. Dargan being called on for a speech, arose and addressed the meeting in a forcible, stirring and satisfactory manner.

The Chairman appointed the following Delegates: L. M. McLendon, Esqs. Doct. W. G. Jones, T. J. Smith, J. P. Smith, B. J. Hooker, T. Waddill, M. J Pickett, Y. Allen, C. Spencer, James Wall, Thomas Ingram, W. H. Cox, Esq., N. P. Liles, Jno. Knotts, W. S. Mearnin, Esq. John D. Williams, D. D. Daniel, Esq. Jas. C. Bennett, Esq., John Grady, Esq., R. H. Parsons, Jas. Redfearn, John Redfearn, Thos. Gulledge, P. G. Smith, Esq. Wm. Allen, Esq., Jas. White, Col. R. J. Raiford, Sampson Caudle, Y. H. Allen, H. Richardson, E. M. Sibley, Dr. William Mendenhall, G. B. Threadgill, John W. Flake, Wm. Smith, James Beverly, G. Dunlap, Esq., H. Grady, Wilson Allen, H. Sturdivant, B. D. Henry, Uriah Staton, John Broadaway, John Lee, Shepherd Lee, W. F. Burns, A. Turner, Joshua Allen, A. Brooks, Dr. J. B. Cottrell, H. A. Crawford, W. Chambers, D. Grady.

On motion of E. M. Sibley and others, the Chairman, A. Myers, A. J. Dargan, J. H. Curtis, J. B. Ingram, and J. W. Allen, were added to the above list.

Resolved, That the name of J. W. Osborne be recommended to the consideration of the District Convention, as a suitable person to be placed on the Electoral Ticket for this District.

On motion, *Resolved*, That this meeting, in the name of the Whigs of Anson, respectfully invite our sterling Whig friend, Jas. W. Osborne of Charlotte, to visit us in Wadesborough on Saturday the 18th of May next.

Resolved further, That the Chairman appoint three persons to inform Mr. Osborne of the above request. Whereupon, A. B. Smith, W. R. Leak, and W. P. Kendall were appointed.

Resolved, That J. R. Hargrave, Thos. S. Ashe, A. Myers, W. R. Leak, and C. Myers be appointed a Committee to draft rules and regulations for the government of a Clay Club in the County of Anson, and report to a meeting to be held at this place on Saturday the 11th day of May next.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Charlotte Journal and Fayetteville Observer.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 26—Schr. Wm. Young, from Charleston
27—Brig Chester, from New York. Also, from
Patriot, from Providence. Schrs. Harp
Henry, Chase, from Philadelphia.
from
Havana.
Bay River.
—Brig
Boston.
Wm.
Higbee.

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a TOBACCO NOTE, issued in my favor, number 198, refusal, weighing 1030 inspected 18th April, 1844. All persons are cautioned against trading for the same.

WILLIAM MARSH.

Wm Cross, April 20, 1844. 5-3w

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Convened in the City of Baltimore, Wednesday, May 1, 1844.

The National Convention for nominating a candidate for President and Vice President of the United States, assembled this morning in the Universalist Church, Calvert street, at 11 o'clock.

Mr Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, read over the names of the States for the purpose of ascertaining whether the delegations were full, and whether they were all in attendance. It was found that the representation of each State was entire, as follows:

Maine.—Moses L. Appleton, David Bronson, John Hubbard, Josiah S. Little, Robert Goodenow, Lucius H. Chandler, Wm. G. Crosby, Abraham Sanborn, Noah Smith, Jr.

New Hampshire.—Ichabod Goodwin, Alfred W. Haven, Horace L. Hazelton, Benj. M. Fraley, Phineas Henderson, Joseph Sawyer.

Massachusetts.—Abbott Lawrence, Geo. Hall, Jonathan Chapman, Leverett Saltonstall, Dennis Condry, Solomon Strong, Thomas Kinnicutt, Geo. T. Davis, Wm. C. Plunkett, David A. Simmons, Wm. A. Brocker, Geo. B. Upton.

Rhode Island.—Robert B. Cranston, Samuel F. Man, Charles Jackson, Elisha Harris.

Vermont.—Henry Bradley, Charles Paine, Calvin Townsley, J. H. Harris, John Peck, Erastus Fairbanks.

Connecticut.—J. W. Huntington, Dennis Kimberly, Wm. W. Ellsworth, Samuel D. Hubbard, Solomon Payne, Truman Smith.

New York.—Erastus Root, John A. Collier, Abraham T. Rose, David A. Boker, Jas. Van Norshand, Benj. Drake, Edward Minturn, Dudley Selden, Jeremiah Person, Peter H. Schenk, Wm. C. Hasbrouck, James N. Mitchell, Kilham Miller, Samuel McClellan, Willis Hall, Benj. Ketchum, Alexander C. Gibson, Henry P. Alexander, James G. Hopkins, Samuel Buckley, Frederick Hollister, Thomas Smith, Franklin Whitney, Wm. Duer, Hiram Putnam, Christopher Morgan, Wm. T. Lawrence, Ambrose Spencer, Amos Sawyer, Z. Barton Stoud, W. W. McKay, Porter Welch, James Durick, Calvin P. Bailey, Albert H. Porter.

New Jersey.—Henry W. Green, Wm. B. Kinney, Israel R. Clawson, Robt. E. Horner, Whitfield S. Johnson, E. Y. Rogers, John B. Ayerigg.

Delaware.—T. W. Thomson, Charles G. Ridgely, Senatorial; Robert Frame.

Pennsylvania.—William B. Reed, John Strohm, Augustus Baton, John Swift, Bela Badger, Michael Day, Joseph Royer, John W. Hunsbeck, David Townsend, Thomas E. Franklin, John S. Richards, Henry Maxwell, Wm. G. Henley, Mahlon C. Moncur, Wm. L. Harris, Jas. H. Campbell, Edgar Cowen, Thomas M. T. McKennon, Thomas M. Jolly, Samuel A. Purviance.

Maryland.—Reverdy Johnson, John C. Groome, Samuel Spagg, Richard Potts, George Howard, Charles H. Pitts, Zabdiel Potter, John Dennis.

Virginia.—Robert E. Taylor, Wm. S. Archer, Rd. H. Toler, Wm. Martin, Uriel Terrill, Robert E. Scott, Lawrence Roane, Benj. W. Leigh, Robert McCardish, Robert Y. Conrad, John H. Peyton, Wm. M. Peyton, Wyndan Robertson, Alfred Beckley, John J. Jackson, Edgar C. Wilson, Saml. Watts, J. Whyne, B. W. Finney, Thos. M. Bondurant, Jubal Early, Chas. Cocke, Thos. R. Love, Hugh Mercer, James Lyons, Hill Carter, David Gibson, Wm. W. Magruder, Chas. L. Francisens, John D. Sharp, W. H. Syme, Wadon Hoffman, Wm. C. Havman.

North Carolina.—John Gray Bynum, Alfred Dockery, H. W. Miller, A. H. Shepherd, Henry K. Nash, Jas. W. Osborne, Jere. Lippitt, Wm. W. Cherry, Edward Stanly, Edw'd B. Dudley, Richard Hines.

South Carolina.—Wm. C. Preston, S. H. Dickson, John S. Preston, Edwin McLeon, B. F. Davis, Campbell R. Bryce, Henry Middleton, Samuel Chadwick, Joseph Dcland, Wm. Pattan, Geo. W. Brown, W. E. Ferrel, O. Mills, G. S. Bryan, E. Gammage, Sam'l Ripley, J. C. Levy, O. B. Hillan, T. Tupper, S. S. Willington, Oliver H. Collock.

Georgia.—John McPherson Berrien, Thomas Butler King, Wm. C. Dawson, Roger L. Gamble, Lott Warren, Robert A. Toombs, Chas. Dougherty, A. H. Kenan, J. S. Calhoun, A. R. Wright.

Kentucky.—Thos. Metcalfe, Squire Turner, A. Harpending, Alfred Allen, Benj. H. Reeves, Bryan Y. Owsley, John B. Thompson, A. G. Stephenson, Thos P. Wilson, Richard Pindall, Chas. Eginton, Wm. K. Wall.

Tennessee.—Wm. Martin, Lewis P. Williamson, Geo. Glasscock, John P. McCormick, W. B. Hoffa.

Ohio.—Jeremiah Morrow, Seabury Ford, Belamy Storer, Jacob Burnet, John C. Wright, W. F. Harrison, Joan H. Ballance, Nathaniel Benjamin, Horatio G. Philips, John Johnson, Patrick G. Goode, Abel Rawson, Allen Trimble, R. W. Clark, Turpin Daughters, John L. Taylor, Thomas Worthington, T. O. Edwards, Alfred Kelly, James Peady, Lewis Menager, Joseph Brinker, Daniel Comerse, Colson Davenport, John Hildit, Sr., D. L. Collier, Anson L. Brewer, J. Andrews, A. D. Green, F. A. Dohrman, J. Mason, A. J. Eudley, J. Harris, George Y. Wallis, Geo. A. Harris, J. I. Harris, Geo. G. Baker.

Indiana.—Jas. Rariden, Samuel Hanna, Christian Coor, Wm. R. Boyer, David Boyer, Sam'l C. Dunn, John B. Semans, Marston G. Clarke, H. P. Thompston, John W. Payne, A. J. Simpson, Wm. Graham, Richard Chambers, Milton Gregg, Elias Conwell, Smith Varter, Wm. B. Butler, John A. Graham, W. C. Pelham, Samuel Hall, Isaac Samis, Douglass Maguire, Wm. Connor, Sam'l Herriot, C. C. Nave, Jas. P. Foley, Eli Murphy, Geo. B. Fingle, Wm. P. Stephens, Wm. H. Bennet, D. P. Holloway, James Farrington, John Ewing, E. W. McCaughey, John R. Porter, Jas. M. Moffit, Alphonso A. Cole, Robert C. Green, N. D. Grove, Wm. McKenton, John Comstock, John D. Defrees, Thos. H. Bassett, Stephen H. Coombs, D. G. Rose, J. S. Harvey, J. F. Allison, Sam'l Moore, J. Waner, John M. Slass, David Kilgore, Aaron Houghton, Nathan B. Hawkins, Jno. B. Lee, R. N. Williams, Jesse Way, Elias Murray, R. L. Douglass, Donsus Nicholas, M. Sweetser, G. W. Wood.

Louisiana.—Hon. Henry Johnson, Hon. Alexander Barrow, Senatorial; Gov. E. L. White, Gov. A. B. Roman, Hon. Thomas W. Chinn, Hon. John Moore, Gen. Felix Hardin, James Morgan, John L. Sheafe, Th. Pugh, J. Mountfort, J. F. Pepin, G. Mason Graham, J. B. Moreau, E. E. Kettridge, A. Pilie, Hon. C. M. Conrad, P. W. Farrow, Dr. Brashier, G. M. Long, R. H. Haile, J. P. Watson, S. M. Routh, E. D. Olcott, Wm. Taylor, W. H. Sparks, E. J. Phillips, G. W. Warfield, John B. Carr, Jas. E. Heron, Alexander Baggett.

Mississippi.—Thos. S. Dabney, J. J. Hughes, Jas. Dupree, Thos. P. Falconer, Jos. Regan, R. E. Hammed, Saml. Yerger, John M. Chilton, T. J. Steward, M. M. Hester, W. R. Hawley, C. C. Shackleford, Thos. Coogwood, E. S. McGhee, J. B. Warner, R. H. Brown, J. B. Bobb, Wm. R. Douglass, Gen. Polk, R. Hughes, Col. A. L. Bingaman, Dr. Jos. Hall, E. Downing, W. C. Smedes, Jas. L. Hodge.

Missouri.—Geo. C. Sibley, Jas. S. Rollins, Chas. R. Morehead, T. T. Ewing, T. Morsely, Jr., C. Cox, Robt. A. Ewing.

—Geo. T. M. Davis, L. B. Knowlton, Cyrus Edwards, W. H. Davidson, T. T. [illegible] A. A. Fisher, M. G. Wilcox, E. B. Washburn, F. McNeil.

Alabama.—Arthur F. Hopkins, Harry J. Thornton, C. C. Landon, F. S. Blount, R. V. Montague, Samuel C. Oliver, B. S. Bibb, Howell E. Chitty, J. S. Hunter, Daniel E. Watrons, James Binney, John Bonner, Robt. Jemison, Jonathan Bliss, Levi Todd, E. C. Musgrove, John M. Swoope, Nelson Robinson, J. T. Bradford, Sam'l Peede, Alex'r Erskine, Robt. Beam, B. Heydenfeldt, Wm. J. Maclin, William P. Chitten.

Michigan.—H. Chipman, C. K. Green, M. Eacker, C. B. Bostwick, E. W. Wisener.

Arkansas.—James H. Walker, Charles Stewart, John Preston, Jr., M. Saul, Thos. C. Whiteside, J. E. Jones, Walter Coleman, D. M. Leatherman, A. M. Isbell, [illegible]ough, W. P. J. Burns, Thompson Anderson, Simeon Venable, John J. White, Jos. Miller, G. W. Martin, W. W. Pepper, E. H. Foster, Jr, H. H. Marable.

Mr. Johnson then announced that the committee of two members from each State, appointed to report officers to preside over the deliberations of the Convention and the order of business, would now, through their chairman, make a report—whereupon

Mr. Huntingdon, of Connecticut, rose and stated, that according to the usage in such cases, the Committee recommend that there be a temporary preliminary organization of the Convention, and for that purpose they propose for President, Hon. ARTHUR S. HOPKINS, of Alabama.

Mr. Johnson then submitted a motion, that the deliberations of the Convention be opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Johns, who was then present. The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Johns addressed the Throne of Grace in a highly appropriate and eloquent manner. The President *pro. tem.* then announced the following gentlemen as the officers of the Convention.

PRESIDENT,
Hon. AMBROSE SPENCER, of New York.

VICE PRESIDENTS,
WM. C. CROSBY, Maine.
ICHABOD GOODWIN, New Hampshire.
LEVERET SALTONSTALL, Massachusetts.
SAML. F. MANN, Rhode Island.
Gov. PAINE, Vermont.
Gov. ELLSWORTH, Connecticut.
JOHN B. AYCRIGG, New Jersey.
JOHN THOMPSON, Delaware.
J. M. STROHM, Pennsylvania.
Gov. SAML. SPRIGG, Maryland.
BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, Virginia.
RICHARD HINES, North Carolina.
JOHN S. PRESTON, South Carolina.
W. C. DAWSON, Georgia.
Gov. THOS. METCALFE, Kentucky.
WILLIAM MARTIN, Tennessee.
JACOB BURNETT, Ohio.
SAMUEL HALL, Indiana.
HENRY JOHNSON, Louisiana.
ROBERT A. EWING, Missouri.
SILAS EDWARDS, Illinois.
H. J. THORTON, Alabama.
H. CHIPMAN, Michigan.
JOHN W. WALKER, Arkansas.
ERASTUS ROOT, New York.

SECRETARIES,
ISAAC MUNROE, Maryland.
C. C. NORVELL, Tennessee.
G. MASON GRAHAM, Louisiana.
E. J. HALE, North Carolina.
R. E. HORNER, New Jersey.
NOAH SMITH, Maine.

The appointment of the foregoing officers was then concurred in by the convention.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, moved that a committee of two be appointed to conduct the respective Officers to their seats. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Archer and Reverdy Johnson were appointed the Committee, who proceeded to perform that duty.

Mr. Spencer rose and addressed the Convention, expressing his sense of the honor that had been conferred upon him. He then took a review of the state of parties in the country, and delivered an admirable address. He occasionally alluded to Henry Clay, whose name was received with deafening applause

Mr. Leigh, of Va., then rose and made an address to the Convention, in which he stated that the voice of the whole Whig party of the country was so decidedly in favor of a certain individual for the Presidency, that it would be unnecessary to go through the usual forms of a nomination. He then offered a resolution declaring

HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY,

to be unanimously chosen as the Whig candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and that he be recommended to the people as such.

The resolution was adopted by acclamation, and was accompanied by a great many rounds of applause. The cheering and bravos were continued for a great length of time.

A motion was made that a committee of five be appointed to wait on Mr. Clay and inform him of his nomination, which was adopted. The following gentlemen compose the Committee;

Messrs. Berrien, of Georgia, Barnett, of Ohio, Archer, of Virginia, Lawrence, of Massachusetts, Erastus Root, of New York.

A letter from Mr. Clay was then read by Reverdy Johnson, Esq. in which he alludes to the wish expressed that he should be present in Baltimore at the Convention of Ratification, and states that it would not comport with his sense of delicacy and propriety to be present on that occasion.

A letter from Geo. Evans, Esq. of Maine, was read by Mr. Brownson, of that State, in which Mr. E. declines being considered a candidate for nomination for Vice President.

Mr. Ridgely, of Delaware, read a letter from John M. Clayton, of that State, also withdrawing his name from the list of persons, proposed as candidates for the Vice Presidency.

Various propositions were submitted, in regard to the mode of proceeding in choosing a candidate for the Vice Presidency, which were discussed at some length by Messrs. Selden, of New York, Kelly, of Ohio, and others.

These were at last withdrawn, and Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, offered a resolution providing that the list of delegates be read over, and that each delegate when his name is called declare viva voce which he is in favor of, as the candidate for Vice President, and that a majority of the whole number of delegates be necessary to a choice.

Before this resolution was acted on, the list of delegates was read over for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was complete.

Mr. Johnson's resolution was adopted, and the names of the following gentlemen were placed before the Convention, as candidates for the nomination:

Millard Fillmore, of New York, by Mr. Root, of New York; John Davis, of Massachusetts, by Mr. Storer, of Ohio; Theodore Frelinghuysen, by Mr. Green of New Jersey; John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, by ——— ———.

The list of names of the Delegates was then called over, and each member voted *viva voice*. Each State by this mode had as many votes as it is entitled to in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. The following is the result:

Whole number of votes	275
Necessary to a choice	138
John Davis,	83
T. Frelinghuysen,	101
Millard Fillmore,	53
John Sergeant,	31

There being no choice the convention proceeded to a second ballot. The result was—

Whole number of votes,	275
Necessary to a choice,	138
John Davis,	74
T. Frelinghuysen,	118
Millard Fillmore,	51
John Sergeant,	32

Mr. Sergeant's name was then withdrawn, and the convention proceeded to a third ballot.

Failing in an election, a third ballot was had, which resulted as follows:

T. Frelinghuysen	155
John Davis	78
Millard Fillmore	40

The President then announced that the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN was duly nominated.

This annunciation of the preference of a majority of the members of the Convention, as indicated by this vote, was received with loud and reiterated cheering; which having subsided—

Mr. Burnett, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, is unanimously nominated to the office of Vice President of the United States, and that he be presented to the American people for that office.

Mr. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, rose and heartily responded to this resolution. He had voted for John Davis; and he and his friends had so continued to vote once, twice, and thrice, until they were fairly and honorably beaten. For myself, (said Mr. L.) for Massachusetts, and I think for all New England, [yes! yes! yes! was responded from all quarters,] I can say that the nomination of Theodore Frelinghuysen will meet our hearty support.

Erastus Root, of New York, who voted for Mr. Fillmore, announced that the nomination met his hearty concurrence, and he believed that the people of New York would be as unanimous for it now as he was.

Mr. McKennan, of Pennsylvania, whose name had been mentioned for Vice President, said that he rejoiced with respect to himself that the nomination had fallen upon a greater and better man—a man whose reputation could not be assailed even by such a man as Amos Kendall. The Pennsylvania delegation, with all their hearts and souls, would go with the nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Alfred Kelley, of Ohio, said that his State had nominated John Davis, because she had brought him into the field, and because she could not honorably desert so honorable a man. But she had been fairly overcome in Convention, and no State would support Mr. Frelinghuysen with more unanimity than the State of Ohio.

Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, who had voted for John Davis through all the balloting, said he should, as would the people of Connecticut, vote for Theod. Frelinghuysen. He was a man above all reproach, and had the confidence of all the people.

Mr. Taul, of Tennessee, said, as an old man, he must say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. McKennan,) that though he might not be a wiser man than the nominee, he was at least as good a man.

Mr. Little, of Maine, spoke for his State, and said that, though a doubtful one, her motto was, "we'll try."

Mr. Crosby, of Maine, would not admit that Maine was a doubtful State. She was not so in 1840. She would not be so in 1844.

Mr. Green, of New Jersey, spoke earnestly and eloquently of the learning, wisdom, piety, and patriotism of Theodore Frelinghuysen. New Jersey had nominated him less than three months since. She had done so from no State pride, but because she knew him well—knew him as a man of high and lofty character, a man upon whose name there was no stain—upon whose escutcheon there was no dishonor. When the timid stood still and the zealous grew cold, and Henry Clay was assailed on all hands, Mr. Frelinghuysen had stood by him and never deserted him.

His father was always a firm, decided, and unwavering patriot—a soldier of the Revolution—a brave and a patriotic citizen. New Jersey claimed New York that her favorite citizen now resided there, but New Jersey would relinquish the honor, if New York would honor him, whom to honor would prove an honor to herself. This was the first time that New Jersey had ever offered a man for the suffrages of the people, and New Jersey would be grateful to this Convention for its choice, and would stamp the "Broad Seal" of the State in its favor.

The question was then taken on the resolution declaring Mr. F. to be unanimously nominated as the candidate for the office of Vice President, and the resolution was unanimously adopted amidst loud and repeated cheers.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to inform Mr. F. of his nomination:

Governor Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Henry W. Green, of New Jersey, William B. Reed, of Pennsylvania, Governor Metcalfe, of Kentucky, and Samuel F. Mann, of Rhode Island.

Mr. Lumpkin, of Georgia, said he was not without some superstitious credulity on this occasion. He believed there was sometimes virtue in a name. "Theodore:" *"the gift of God to man."* So the people would take it, and so he believed it would prove to be. He then went into a brief but beautiful speech, which was warmly received by all the listeners on account of the generous feeling it expressed for all the Union. He concluded with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Nation be requested to meet on the 30th of July next, in State Convention, in all the States of the Union, to respond to the nomination.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, rose, and in reference to that State said that since the days of Jackson she had never bowed the knee to Baal, and her Whig people had recently swept the State from centre to the circumference. He moved the following resolutions, which he deemed appropriate to the principles of the Whig party and the candidates this day nominated by them:

Resolved, That, in presenting to the country the names of Henry Clay for President and of Theodore Frelinghuysen for Vice President of the United States, this Convention is actuated by the conviction that all the great principles of the Wh

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

THE WHIG CREED,

As read by Mr. Clay at the close of his great Speech at Raleigh.

1. *An honest and economical administration of the government.*
2. *A sound currency, of uniform value.*
3. *Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.*
4. *Peace and union: peace as long as it can be preserved with honor; preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.*
5. *Men only of character, fidelity and ability appointed to public office.*
6. *Just limitations and restraints upon the executive power.*
7. *A distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands among all the States, on just and liberal terms.*
8. *A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to or abstraction from, the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.*
9. *The preservation exclusively by the States of their local and peculiar institutions.*

THE WHIG CONVENTIONS.—On another page will be found, as far as we were able to collect them in time for this paper, the Proceedings of the Convention which met on Wednesday last to nominate Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

☞ The Editor of the Observer, at some trouble and expense, has procured copies of the Baltimore Patriot for his Subscribers, containing full accounts of the two great Conventions. They were intended as a Supplement to this paper, and should have reached here on this (Tuesday) morning, but failed. Immediately on their arrival, they will be sent to Subscribers.

We call attention to the following

LETTERS FROM THE EDITOR.

STEAMER JEWESS, }
Chesapeake Bay, April 30. }

Thus far on my way to the great Baltimore Convention. We have collected passengers rapidly on our way, till there is here a full boat load. Every body is alive to the matter. At Weldon, the gentlemanly Agent of the Portsmouth Route, which I always travel in preference to the Upper Route, would not allow me to pay for a Ticket, but insisted on my receiving a Free Ticket to Baltimore and back to Weldon; for which I here return him my thanks.—There is something good, yet, in being an Editor,—at least in being a Whig Editor.

We have just had a couple of capital Whig speeches on the boat, as it is going into Baltimore, from Mr. Chandler of Maine, and Dr. Yerby of Virginia. All is life and animation.

BALTIMORE, May 1—P. M.

I can make no effort to describe the scenes I have witnessed this day. Pen nor tongue can tell them. They could only be appreciated by being seen. I suppose there were 400 Delegates and Alternates present, from among whom that noble and venerable Patriot, AMBROSE SPENCER of the State of New York, was selected to preside. His address, which you will find in the papers, is full of the fire of his earlier days, and was delivered with an impressiveness which contributed to wind up all to that state of enthusiasm which I think can never have been equalled in any place, or on any occasion.

When the question was put on Mr. Leigh's motion to nominate Mr. Clay, it was adopted by an acclamation that resounded far and near. The Delegates and the vast crowd which filled every nook and corner of the spacious Church, rose as one man, and amidst the waving of handkerchiefs and throwing up of hats, gave three times three cheers, which seemed to be a pouring out of every heart, for every heart was in the act. Every man felt, and felt deeply, deeply grateful to the all-wise Giver of every perfect gift, that the step had been taken which is to deliver us from the blighting effects of Locofoco misrule. Every man's heart was given to his country, and every man's hand was raised for her redemption.

The nomination of Vice President was effected after three votings, all conducted with the best feeling—the South very generally supporting Frelinghuysen on every vote. Our Delegation voted en masse for him every time. Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, &c. supporting him also. A fine scene occurred after his nomination, when State after State, which had voted for some one else, wheeled into line with the warmest expressions of admiration for the man, and firmest determination to support him to the utmost. It was not that they were opposed to him, but that local pride, or some other like consideration, had induced them first to prefer some other. He was then *unanimously* nominated by acclamation. Those who spoke at this stage of the proceedings, were, Judge Burnett of Ohio, Gen. Root of N. Y., Mr. Appleton of Boston, Mr. McKennan of Penn., Mr. Kelly of Ohio, Gov. Ellsworth of Con., Mr. Lumpkin of Geo. Mr. Green of New Jersey delivered a splendid speech on the character of Mr. Frelinghuysen. The venerable Gov. Metcalfe of Ken. electrified the Convention by a glorious speech. Messrs. Berrien, Stanly and Leigh, were afterwards called out: and then with a feeling address from the President, the Convention adjourned, at about 5 o'clock, having been in session 7 or 8 hours.

I suppose there were 3 or 4000 persons in the Church, and there would have been 5 times that many if they could have gotten in. So great was the weight, that just before the vote for Vice President came on, the Gallery cracked, with a loud report, and a general rush was made for the doors and windows. This relieved the timbers, and order was soon restored. No one was hurt in the rush.

All our N. C. Delegates were present. The names are shockingly mangled in the papers, not only of ours, but of all the States. I have just been assisting the other Secretaries in preparing a correct list, with the account of the doings, which will appear on Thursday morning. I was greatly honored, much to my surprise, with a selection as one of the officers of the Convention, to have been connected with which, in any way, will be a circumstance ever to be remembered with pleasure and gratitude.

To-morrow will be *the day* for a crowd, but I have no idea that any thing I can see will surpass the scenes of this day. I will endeavor to write.

There is speaking going on in various parts of the city, in the streets, &c.

BALTIMORE, May 2, 1844—*Night.*

This day of days is over. It has been an event in a life time. And if I lived to the age of Methuselah, I should never hope to look upon its like again. I thought that the events of yesterday formed a climax, which nothing subsequent could eclipse; and so they did in some respects. The intellectual feast yesterday can neither be surpassed nor equalled; nor could any thing equal the enthusiasm of that ever to be honored body. But that was on a small scale as to numbers. To-day the WORLD seemed to be here!—The countless thousands who composed the Procession, formed but a small part of the people I have seen to-day. The whole street, from one end to the other, some three or four miles, was one mass of men, women, and children. And then ten thousand doors, windows, and house-tops, were filled with the loveliest beings, who every where welcomed the Whigs with faces beaming with pleasure, and hands ever waving a "God speed" to the Patriots who had come to lay their hearts at their Country's altar, and to devote themselves to the accomplishment of their Country's good. I know not how many people were here. It would be idle to hazard a guess. But if I have looked upon less than a hundred thousand people to-day, I never was more mistaken in my life. What is it that has brought this immense mass together? It is a determination to do justice, late though it be, to our Country and to its greatest and most cherished Patriot. It is a noble determination to exterminate the blight of Locofocoism. And it will be done! No man doubts it,—No man can doubt it, who sees the spirit that is abroad in the land.

I see by the Patriot, which is just out, that the numbers counted as contending for the magnificent Prize Banner, were only 6 or 7,000. This happened in this way. In the first place, the Maryland Delegation was not counted, and it is known that this city alone votes some 12 or 15,000 Whigs. In the next place, many from all the other States did not join the procession at all, from the great distance to be marched, and the desire to see better, as they supposed, by taking a station in the streets; and again the distance to the rendezvous was so great that many did not get there till after the count was made. Our N. C. Delegation, for instance, is put down at 59, whereas we had at least 200. And I doubt not other States were similarly situated.

During the whole line of procession, our little band was cheered with loud shouts for North Carolina!—All seemed full of desire to do honor to her sterling worth; and wherever her banner appeared, she was hailed by the strong voice of welcome, and the dearer smile of the lovely women with which this city abounds. Wreaths of flowers were showered upon us; and if any received such manifestations of respect with a louder and more heart-felt response than did her sons, they must have had strong lungs and full hearts indeed.

Before we separated, we marched to the house of Reverdy Johnson, Esq., and there manifested our sense of his own worth and of the patriotism of the Whigs of Baltimore, by giving three hearty cheers in honor of each. Mr. Johnson appeared at the door and acknowledged the compliment in a few words of deep feeling and ardent patriotism.

To return to the Great Convention. There were many speeches at this. Mr. Clayton, the President, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, Mr. Webster, Mr. Crittenden, Gov. Metcalfe, Mr. Botts, Gov. Ellsworth, and our own cherished Stanly. Of these, of course the great speech was Mr. Webster's. And a noble speech it was. He said he came to add one more humble but decided voice in approbation of the nominations. Of Mr. Clay he spoke as presenting the *one only* rallying point of the Whigs of the Union. For more than 30 years he had served his country faithfully, honorably, and usefully. He rejoiced that there had not been found a single voice against him. He had often differed from Mr. Clay, but never on any great point of Constitutional policy. He entertained for him a deep and sincere personal respect. Sufficient that he is a Whig, and *I* am a Whig, said Mr. Webster. There is no more doubt of my disposition to sustain the cause, said he, than there is of my *duty* to do it. We are to do the work of 1840 over again, and to do it, God willing, *so that it will hold.* Mr. Clay will be President if we do our duty. And we shall know where to find him, &c. &c. He spoke in the most glowing terms of eulogy of Mr. Frelinghuysen. His speech will be reported in full.

This evening, at the Exchange, Messrs. Nash, Barringer, Osborne, and Bynum, of our State, delivered short but admirable speeches, and Mr. Webster closed the meeting with another splendid speech.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 3.

I came over from Baltimore this morning, in company with an immense throng. The city is full of rumors of the *involuntary* withdrawal of Mr. Van Buren, and the nomination of Col. Dick Johnson for President. I am satisfied that this will be done if Van can by any means be choked off. And I will add, I shall be satisfied if it be done; for the day has gone by when they could have changed their candidate to any advantage to themselves. It will be, at this period of the contest, a substantial disbanding of the party.

Another rumor is, that Mr. Tappan of Ohio is the acknowledged violator of the oath of secrecy in regard to the Texas Treaty and correspondence. This must, if possible, sink him a little lower than ever.

Nothing of importance in Congress to-day. I spent some hours in the House, but did not listen to the dry speeches on the Tariff which were delivered. There were but 75 to 100 members in their seats, among whom I noticed all our Whig members except Mr. Rayner, who, I am sorry to say, is still confined to his lodgings.

There is no fear of Texas Annexation.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—"Never before (says the Baltimore Patriot of Wednesday Afternoon) have the citizens of Baltimore witnessed such a mighty gathering of the people as this day fills all our streets, avenues, hotels and private dwellings! The day itself—the first of May—is a lovely one, and seems to smile in unison with the countless thousands of stranger faces that are beaming with joy through every healthful pore of the city! This is indeed a proud day for old Baltimore! Not only has *she* never before witnessed any thing like the glorious spectacle this day presented—the assembling of hosts upon hosts of the people from the four quarters of the Union, many from every State, and from several, thousands—but neither our sister city Philadelphia, nor New York, nor Boston—no, nor any part of Ohio—ever beheld such a mighty gathering! The Baltimore Whig Convention of May, 1844, will long be remembered as the mightiest gathering ever yet assembled in this Union.

"Throughout yesterday, delegations were pouring in from every quarter. Two canal boats arrived at Spear's wharf from Harrisburg, with delegations on board from Dauphin, Juniatta, Cumberland, Mifflin and other counties in the old Key Stone State, with a band of music and appropriate banners.

"From Binghampton, Broome county, New York, an Ark arrived at Pratt street wharf, with a large deputation on board. Their quarters are aboard the Ark.

"This morning we noticed, among others, the Richmond delegation with a band, entering our city with such a gallant bearing as the Whigs of the Capital of Virginia, especially after the recent election in the Old Dominion, are justly entitled to assume. The Boston delegation, with a fine band, made their appearance in our streets this morning—and a finer looking set of men we never beheld. Their very appearance almost proclaimed them to have come from the neighborhood of Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker Hill, and Faneuil Hall.

"But we can neither describe nor even count the numerous delegations that have arrived and are still coming in. Our public houses and our streets are all thronged so that one finds it difficult to wend his way through the one or along the other.

"It gives us pleasure to learn that many of our political opponents are, on this joyful occasion to the Whigs, generously throwing open their dwellings, with that spirit of hospitality which characterises the Baltimoreans, to help accommodate the countless throngs of stranger Whigs now in the city."

The Post Offices at Sugg's Bridge and Pounding Branch, in Montgomery county, have been discontinued, and the mail route from Cheraw to Sugg's Bridge now extends no farther than Simmons' Tan Yard.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—By our computation (says the Richmond Whig,) the Whigs have 84 already certain, on Joint Ballot of the 2 Houses: 83 is half of the aggregate vote of the two Houses—consequently, if our count is right, and in it we do not include Wood and Ritchie, the Whigs have a majority on joint ballot. We wait to hear more clearly, respecting one or two counties. We shall not be surprised if the Whigs have carried Grayson and Carrol—The gains throughout *Little Tennessee* have been immense, and are decisive of the contest in the fall. The gains there, in this District and one or two others, compensate ten fold for the loss in Wise's County, and will *pay the bill of* 1840!

The Enquirer fairly admits that the Whigs have carried the day in Virginia. "We have lost [says the Enquirer] in Virginia more than we expected. But the precise results of the battle are not yet ascertained. *We have lost the House, that is certain.* We have a majority of ten in the Senate: whether the [Whig] gain in the House can overslaugh our majority in the Senate is not exactly known. *There is some danger of it;* in which case we lose the joint vote, and the [Whigs] gain the United States' Senate."

Goggin, Whig, and Bailey, Loco, are elected to Congress.

FORGERY.—In the Standard of the 24th ult., under the head "HENRY CLAY," there are strung together, nine paragraphs, each purporting to be an extract, several of which are known to be FORGERIES, and the others, of which we know nothing, are probably of the same stamp. They purport to give Jackson's, Webster's, Jefferson's, Harrison's, and Randolph's "Opinion of Henry Clay;" and Mr. Clay's own language on several points.

One of these was branded and proved, on the floor of Congress, not three weeks ago, to be a FORGERY. It is given in the Standard as follows:—

Henry Clay on Protection.—"Carry out the principles of the Compromise Act. Look to revenue alone for the support of Government. Do not raise the question of protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest. ☞ There is no necessity for protection."

This, we say, was branded on the floor of Congress as a FORGERY. And yet the Standard, *knowing its real character,* palms it off upon its readers for *truth!*

Here is another:—

Harrison's opinion of Mr. Clay.—"I will do my duty, even if Mr. Clay is to be benefitted by it, from whom I have experienced only *ungenerous treatment, in requital for years of devoted service.*"
Harrison.

This, also, has long ago been branded as a FORGERY! Gen. Harrison never used such language. The Standard is defied to produce a little of proof as to this FORGERY.

The following is a new coinage of the Locofoco mint:

Mr Clay's Democracy.—"If the gentlemen will not allow us to have *black* slaves, they must let us have *white* ones; for we cannot cut our firewood, and black our shoes, and have our wives and daughters work in the kitchen." *H. Clay.*

We never saw this until a few days ago. But from the paper in which we find it, and the company it keeps with other FORGERIES, we never doubted that it, too, was a FORGERY. We see it stated that the story is taken from a speech of Mr. Rich of Vermont, in reply to Mr. Clay on the Missouri Question in 1819. The Locofocos are defied to show it in any speech of Mr. Clay's. Does it not make even Locofocos at the South blush, to use a weapon of one of those who were arrayed against us on that Missouri Question, against that Henry Clay who settled that question, got what the South claimed, and saved the Union from dismemberment?

If, by FALSEHOOD and FORGERY, the Locofocos can keep Mr. Clay out of the Presidential Chair, he will never reach that elevated station. But if we had any doubt of his election, (which we have not,) the employment of such means by his enemies would assure us of it. The honest people of this country are not yet prepared for such a system of electioneering.

It is constantly urged, as one of the greatest grievances of the present Tariff, that dye-stuffs, used by the manufacturers, and not produced in this country, are admitted free of duty. This is talked of as a concession to the manufacturers, as a boon to them, whilst the people are reminded of the 8 cents a bushel tax on Salt, &c.

The truth is, and the demagogues who employ this humbug, know it well, that it is no concession to the manufacturers. It would be if these dye-stuffs were something to eat, which the manufacturer consumed. But they are articles employed in the manufacture of domestics, which the people of the whole country consume, and pay the manufacturer just so much less for, than they would do if a duty were levied and collected on them. For instance, suppose the manufacturer can afford, whilst he gets these dyes free of duty, to make a yard of calico and sell it at 10 cents. But Congress listens to the clamors of these demagogues and lays a tax of 1 cent on the dyes required in coloring this yard of calico. No one imagines that the manufacturer will lose this cent. By no means. He will be obliged to sell the calico at 11 cents, and thus, after all, the duty will come out of the people, unless, as is often the case, the foreign producer of the taxed article should himself pay part of the duty.

But is there any more propriety in taxing dye-stuffs than in taxing tea and coffee, or any other free article? None that we can see. And yet these grumblers would not dare to advocate a tax on these. Why? Because they think it would be *unpopular!* The man who uses Salt and Iron, which are taxed, and does not choose to use tea and coffee, has much more reason to complain, that he is taxed above his proportion, than any one has to complain of the admission of dye-stuffs free of duty.

But there is yet another and still more conclusive view of these vile efforts to deceive the people into a belief that they are wronged by this "black Whig Tariff." It is a fact, which we can show to any man by *official* documents, published by Congress, that NOT ONE of the various articles complained of as being admitted duty free to benefit the manufacturers, WAS EVER TAXED *the least fraction of a cent by any one of the Tariffs of* 1816, 1824, 1828, *and* 1832! Not one of these articles, we repeat, was ever taxed! And yet, for one or more of these old Tariffs, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun, Col. Johnson, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Buchanan, and many other of the sturdy Democrats voted. Where was their love for the people, when they voted to admit all these things free, to "benefit the wealthy manufacturer"? Had they less love for the people, or less knowledge of the proper objects of taxation, than such shining lights, such honest patriots, such great Statesmen, as the Editor of the North Carolina Standard and his brother grumblers? Either it must be so, or these latter are engaged in a most unworthy effort to deceive the people, and to array one class against another on a point where all have heretofore been agreed.

For the verification of the above facts, we refer to document No. 244, House of Representatives, 2d Session of the 27th Congress. Or to any of the Tariff laws mentioned.

DEMOCRACY.—The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, one of the most "Democratic" of all the organs of the spurious "Democracy," speaks of the Buckeye Blacksmith, and the Kentucky Pumpborer, "as rowdy political rascals." Why this abuse of two men for choosing to make political speeches, for which, it is said, (for we know nothing personally of them,) they are eminently qualified? Is it because they are mechanics that the "Democracy" turn up their delicate noses at them? It would seem so. It is true that in the bitterness with which they have been assailed—a bitterness and malignity unparalleled—various charges have been trumped up against the private character of one of them; but they have never, so far as we have seen, been established by any testimony. Indeed, so far as a negative can be proved, he has been proved innocent of the charges, especially by a letter from the Hon. Alex'r Harper, the member of Congress from Mr. Baer's District in Ohio. It is, we suppose, the force of their speeches and their humble situation in life which draws down upon them such bitter denunciations.

THE TEXAS TREATY.—Despite the injunction of secresy, the Treaty lately concluded between the United States and Texas, and sent to the Senate for ratification, has found its way, together with all the accompanying documents, into the public prints. It is reported that the Senate have had the matter under consideration in secret session, and are determined to probe it to the bottom, and to punish the delinquent if discovered.

We publish the Treaty in another column. The documents accompanying it are so long, that we do not know that we shall be able to publish them, either whole or in part.

The reader will find in this day's paper the able and straight-forward letter of Mr. Clay in regard to the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Van Buren, also, has come out against annexation, at this time, but the extreme length of his letter, and the crowded state of our columns prevents our giving it publicity.

Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, of Prince George's county, Maryland, was nominated by a Convention which met in Baltimore on Tuesday of last week, as the Whig Candidate for Governor of that State.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.—We learn that a violent and destructive Hail Storm was experienced in the upper end of this County on Saturday Afternoon last, destroying vegetation, unroofing houses, &c. to considerable extent. The hail fell, we understand, in some places to the depth of from 8 to 12 inches.

PHRENOLOGY.—Dr. A. Crane, who has been delivering Lectures on the science of Phrenology throughout the United States, is now in this place, and delivered an Introductory Lecture last evening. It is the intention of Dr. C., we learn, should a Class be formed, to deliver a Course of 24 Lectures before them.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 29th, the bill reducing the rates of postage and regulating the franking privilege, was *passed* by a vote of 23 to 14.

The resolution to postpone indefinitely the bill introduced by Mr. McDuffie, to reduce the rate of duties under the present Tariff to the standard of the compromise act, was taken up, and Mr. Dayton made a speech of two hours in favor of the protective policy. The subject was then laid over, and the Senate went into executive session.

On Tuesday, the credentials of Mr. Niles, Senator elect from Connecticut, were presented, and being read, Mr. Fairfield moved, as the Senator was present, that he be qualified. Mr. Jarnagin, in consequence of the rumors abroad, that the Senator elect was suffering under some malady, moved the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into his qualifications and capacity before permitting him to take his seat. The motion prevailing, the Chair appointed Messrs. Jarnagin, Benton, Berrien, Wright, and McDuffie to constitute said Committee.

The day was spent in the consideration of private bills.

On Wednesday, several memorials and petitions were presented in favor of the annexation of Texas. Several private bills were passed, and the Senate adjourned over to Friday.

On Friday, no business of importance was transacted.

In the HOUSE, the whole week has been consumed in the discussion on the Tariff.

ASSUMPTION OF STATE DEBTS.—The Locofoco papers constantly reiterate the charge, *knowing it to be false all the time,* that the Whig party wish the Nation to assume the debts of the States. It is a part of their system of deception. We are perfectly convinced, that not a man of them believes what he asserts on the subject. And we are equally convinced, that no man having the slightest pretensions to honesty, ever makes the charge.

"The single aim and end of the Whig party should be to preserve their power."
Albany Evening Journal.

We find these three lines in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, followed by a bitter tirade of abuse of the Whig party, by the Jeffersonian. We copy it, for the purpose of asking that paper where it obtained the pretended extract from the Albany Evening Journal? We do not imagine that the Jeffersonian itself copied it from the Evening Journal. But we have no doubt that it is a forgery of some other Locofoco print. Does any sane man believe that any Whig Editor would be such a fool, (to say nothing of the rascality of the sentiment,) as to utter such language as is attributed to the Evening Journal? No!

The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis [illegible] ed by the Governor of [illegible]ssa, in place of Hon. Wm.

The Treaty D from good authority, [illegible]ve Presid[illegible] Treaty are [illegible]as they do n include the final note [illegible] Almonte, an Mr. Calhoun's reply.

It appears that Gen. Almonte, having seen that the vague rumor that Mexico had given her consent to the union of Texas to the United States was endorsed by the official paper, asked something like an explanation from Mr. Calhoun, the whose reply was that the report and endorsement were the mere gas of letter writers, &c. Can it be, therefore, that 'Othello's occupation's gone,' and that the 'special organ' is not so completely in the confidence of the new Secretary as of his predecessors?

Gen. Almonte has uniformly stated that, so far from Mexico acquiescing in the alienation of Texas, that country will look upon a treaty between the United States and Texas, as an assumption of the war which exists *de facto* between Mexico and the latter country at this moment, though active operations are suspended by armistice.—Gen. Almonte treats the report that Texas will, if not united to the United States, be surrendered to England with the consent of Mexico, as a thing utterly ridiculous, Mexico being determined not to *relinquish* her rights under any circumstances.
New York Tribune.

The subjoined paragraph, copied from the New York Aurora, which continues to be the best authority for the motives and actions of the Executive, shows that the Administration has not been unaware that its attempt to smuggle Texas into the Union was to endanger the peace of the country, if not to involve it in immediate war.—Troops have been already ordered, it seems, to march to the Southwestern frontier, and vessels of war of the United States have, we hear, under the same apprehension, been ordered round to the Gulf of Mexico. Of the consequences, therefore, of the scheme for the "annexation" of Texas, if the Administration had been able to accomplish it, no one can doubt that the President has been from the beginning fully aware, and has been willing to risk the peace of the country to gratify this *caprice* of his—that being, in the absence of any plausible ground for it, the most favorable light in which it can be regarded by those who take the same views of it as we do.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

FROM THE NEW YORK AURORA.

Texas.—In anticipation of any difficulties that may arise between this country and Mexico, the eight companies of infantry now stationed at Jefferson Barracks have been ordered to march to the Sabine forthwith, and wait further orders at Fort Jesup, La. Other troops will follow, and be prepared, in case of the ratification of the annexation treaty, to establish our frontier posts on the banks of the Rio del Norte.

Mr. Van Buren and Texas.—The Washington Globe of Saturday evening contains a letter from Mr. Van Buren, on the subject of the proposed annexation of Texas to the Union. The letter occupies five columns and a half of the Globe, and is in reply to a letter from the Hon. W. H. Hammet, asking his views and opinions on this important subject. Mr. Van Buren enters into a long history of the various negotiations between the United States and Texas and Mexico, quotes the views and wishes of Gen. Jackson and his Cabinet, discusses the policy and impolicy of the annexation, alludes to the improbability of Texas becoming a British colony, and intimates, without expressly declaring it, that he is unfavorable to annexation. He says, however, that the subject is of so much importance, that the opinions and wishes of the people of the different States should be consulted, and if the result should be favorable to annexation, *and he were entrusted with the Executive power,* he would hold it to be his duty to carry out the views of the people, thus constitutionally expressed.
New York Express.

Political News.—We derive (says the National Intelligencer,) the following information, interesting to the whole country, as to the views and intentions of the Administration, from the letter of the very well-informed Washington Correspondent of the Public Ledger, under date of Monday last:

"The friends of President Tyler, you may rest assured, are *determined to run him even if Mr. Van Buren is nominated by the Baltimore Convention,* and in a few days you will perceive the Madisonian assuming that attitude. Mr. Calhoun will not allow his own name to be used, though it is very clear he will now oppose the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as a Southern statesman and on national grounds. The sword is drawn. The difference between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren is now no longer the district system; but something tangible that comes home to the feelings of the people. I am informed that *a pretty general sweep will take place as regards the corps of foreign Ministers,* and that the mission to London will also undergo some change."

Another Treaty!—We understand that a treaty, negotiated by Mr. Wheaton, our Minister at Berlin, with the German Customs Union, has been completed, and was received by the President on Thursday. The treaty will, we understand, be immediately transmitted by the President to the Senate.—*Madisonian.*

On Saturday of last week, before the Superior Court in session here, the boy Charles, a slave, was tried for the murder of his brother in February, by shooting. The trial occupied nearly the whole day, and resulted in a conviction. His Honor Judge Nash addressed Charles in a truly feeling manner, and then sentenced him to be hanged on the 31st day of May.
Wilmington Chronicle.

MARRIED,

In Newbern, on the 24th ult., by the Rev'd F. M. Hubbard, THOMAS SPARROW, Jr., Esq. to Miss ANN MARIA BLACKWELL, daughter of John Blackwell, Esq. Also on the 25th, by the same, JAMES B. SHEPARD, Esq. of Raleigh, to Miss FRANCES DONNELL, daughter of Hon. J. R. Donnell.

DIED,

In Wake county, on the 12th ult., of Pneumonia, at the residence of Stephen Pearson, Esq., Mrs. ELIZABETH PEARSON, consort of Asa Pearson, in her 69th year. Also on the 27th, Miss MARY PEARSON, daughter of said Stephen Pearson, in her 27th year. Also on the 25th, Mrs. MARY PEARSON, wife of said Stephen Pearson and sister to said Elizabeth Pearson, daughter of Isham Utley, dec'd, all of Wake county.

In Zebulon, Pike county, Geo., on the 4th ultimo, after [illegible]ess of only a few hours, Mrs. MARY AN[illegible]ITE, consort of Mr. William R. White, formerly of Raleigh, N. C., aged 17 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

AP[illegible]ED, May 3, light draught Steamer Wm. [illegible] with Goods for Jones & Dunn, Rockfish & Co., P. P. Johnson, E. W. Willkings, [illegible]n & Son, J. M. Beasley, W. McIntyre, [illegible] Brown, H. & E. J. Lilly, J. Huske & [illegible]s & Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, J. H. & [illegible] J. Hale, and S. T. Hawley, of this [illegible]r A. Torrence, W. T. Horn, M. Brown, Co., Martin & Johnson, W. P. Waugh, J. [illegible]. Blum, Salem Co., T. Lineback, B. Oats, [illegible]ll, D. Freeman, M. Vogler, Jenki[illegible] Biles, Jameson, and others of the [illegible]

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MAY 8.

Brandy, peach,	40	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	33 a 35	Mackerel, No. 1, bbl.	$7 25
Bacon,	7½ a 8	" No. 2,	$6 25
Beeswax,	27	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	15 a 20	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	8½ a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8½ a 9½	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Cotton,	5 a 7	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	50	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	11
Cambles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	12 a 14
Flour, new,	$4½ a $4¾	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Feathers,	25	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1 00	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box, 1 x,	$10
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 3
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	75 a 80
Lard,	6½ a 7	Whiskey,	25 a 28
Lime,	$1¼ a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. y'd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 18 to 19 cts. pr. lb.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 1.

Steam Mill Lumber $2 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 8 50 a 9 00; Timber 5 50 a 6 50; Staves, W. O. rough, $2 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has been selling at 2 15 and 2 32 since last week's report; a few barrels of virgin dip, for distillers use, brought 2 45. Tar sold a few days ago at 1 10, yesterday at 1 07.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber is in steady demand at our quotations, say 5½ to 6½ for mill sorts. Flooring boards are still rising; sales of best kind at 10 dls.; wide boards are worth 5½, and scantling 4½ to 5.

600 casks Thomaston Lime sold at 80 cents.

A cargo Cuba molasses is selling from the wharf at 23 cents.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—April 30.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 23; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 5 a 6¾; Corn 50, cash; Flour 4 00 a 4 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At Columbia, Cotton 5 to 8, extremes.
At Macon, Cotton 4¾ to 6¼.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, a new and handsome STOCK OF GOODS, in my line, viz:—

Very fine black CLOTHS,
Lavis[illegible] green and blue-black ditto.
Cassimeres, (a variety of fancy.)
Black Silk Velvet, (best quality.)
Superior Black Satin, (for Vesting,)
Drap-de-ta[illegible], Bombazine,
Undressed White Linen,
Brown Drillings, Trimmings, &c.

Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call and see for themselves.

Tailoring.—Clothing made up well, and in the latest fashions, at my Shop on Hay street.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

May 7, 1844. 5-5w

CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of Seasonable GOODS. ☞ (Particulars in next Observer.)

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 6, 1844. 5tf

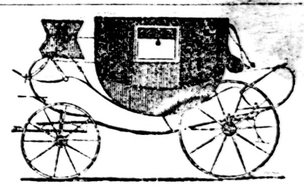
R. D. ADDINGTON,

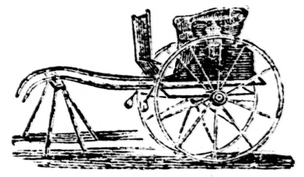
SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM VIRGINIA,

VERY respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he can always be found (for a short time) at the Lafayette Hotel, unless professionally engaged elsewhere. Persons wishing to consult him are requested to call as soon as practicable, especially those who desire Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, as this operation sometimes requires considerable time. The several operations of plugging, cleaning, regulating and extracting the Teeth, shall always be performed in the neatest and kindest manner, and upon the most modern improved scientific principles. Old plates altered so as to fit comfortably.

May 8, 1844. 5tfi





NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHABIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices

NOTICE.

ON the 15th day of May, 1844, by virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by Isaac Deaton, for the purposes therein contained, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the dwelling house of said Deaton, the following Property, to-wit: Two tracts of LAND, lying on the waters of Dick's Creek; four head of Horses; ten head of Cattle; forty head of Hogs; thirty head of Sheep, &c.

JESSE SMITHERMAN.

Moore County, April 25, 1844. 5-2w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons.)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Laines; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and blk Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 73tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; DeAubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Persian Prints, (new style)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-de-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 68tf

WANTED,

500 BUSHELS of ASHES from Hardy, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. & E. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 66-3

FOR SALE,

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Rutile do.
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee,

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a large and well selected assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.,

All of which they intend offering at the lowest market prices, for Cash or undoubted Notes.

March 26, 1844. 99-8w

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

10 HHDS. prime Muscovado SUGAR,
10 do. ditto MOLASSES,
10 tons assorted Swedes IRON.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 25, 1844. 99tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee,

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail.

by D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Couch and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Baroueche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP formed between the Subscribers in August last, for the transportation of the Mail between Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. under the name and style of John McLean & Co., is this day dissolved by *mutual consent*. All demands against the said Copartnership will be paid by B. L. McLauchlin, who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due it.

JOHN McLEAN.
B. L. McLAUCHLIN.

March 29, 1844. 1400-swpd

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest of John McLean, Esq. in the Stage Line from Fayetteville, N. C. to Columbia, S. C., will in future conduct the business in his own name.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN.

March 29, 1844.

N. B. Mr. Daniel McLean is authorized Agent to transact business connected with the Stage Line.

B. L. McL.

Receiving Agents are—
Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
M. Stinemetz, Cheraw, S. C.
H. Holleyman, Jun., Camden, S. C.

[illegible] CASH or approved PRINTS. [illegible]
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 1, 1844.

The Great and Thoroughbred Horse

HENRY II.

[illegible]

Received per Fayetteville,

50 BAGS St. Domingo COFFEE. Will be sold low.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 1, 1844. 1400-tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster,

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1844. 93-*f*

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscriber having determined to dispose of his REAL ESTATE in the Town of Fayetteville, will offer for sale at Public Auction, on the 9th day of May next, at the Town House, at 12 o'clock, the following LOTS, viz:—

Three Lots on the South side of Hay street, 21 feet front each, and extending through to Franklin street, about 300 feet. These Lots are situated between the marble building of Mr. John McArn and the brick store of Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and may be most economically and advantageously improved.

Four valuable Lots, East of the Baptist Church, on Old and Union streets, 30 feet by 80 feet in depth. These Lots are most eligibly situated for Warehouses, which may be easily constructed, with dry cellars under them.

That beautiful Building Lot, on Rowan street, nearly opposite the residence of Jos. W. Evans, Esq., containing one acre, and on which there is a small house with a brick chimney, suitable for a kitchen.

Three Pews in the Presbyterian Church, free of ground rent.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser giving a bond, bearing interest from date, to be secured by a mortgage on the premises.

Mr. Joseph Baker, the Agent, will take great pleasure in shewing the above Property to any person disposed to examine it at any time previous to the Sale.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

Fayetteville, March 12, 1844. 97ts

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

☞ The Wilmington Chronicle and Messenger, and North Carolinian will publish one year.

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 18 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by

March 28, 1843. J. HUSKE & SON. 47-tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Cheek's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Cumberland county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86-1

Rectory Boarding School,

HAMDEN, CONN.

THE Subscriber having been induced to open a FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to the present number.

Systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges.

The nature of the School, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations as *members of the same family*, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be decidedly *parental*.

[illegible]

[illegible] per annum, [illegible] advance; and this will include [illegible] washing, mending, fuel, lights, and [illegible] Parents can remain during vacations, without extra charge.

For further particulars apply to the Rector

C. W. EVEREST Hamden, Ct.

[illegible] made to

[illegible] Rev. Dr. Potter, Rev. Geo. [illegible] D. Hamden, Ct.
[illegible] Esqs. Hamden.

[illegible] Capts. A. d. P. A. [illegible] Ct.
[illegible] Esq., Boston.

[illegible] Esqrs. Hamilton, and [illegible] York City.
[illegible] and Louis D. Henry, Esq., Baltimore, Md.
[illegible], Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
Hon. Lewis D. Buxton, C. P. Mallett, E. W. Williams, and C. J. Hale, Esqs., Fayetteville, N. C.

The next session will commence the first Monday in May next.

Feby 1, 1844. 91

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.

More Brilliant Still.

$60,000, $30,000, $15,000, $14,410.

100 prizes of $1,000 are $100,000!

ON SATUADAY, MAY 25, 1844,

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class C for 1844, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1	grand cap'l of	$60,000	2 prizes of		$5,000
1	splendid prize of	30,000	10	ditto	2,000
1	ditto	15,000	100	ditto	1,000
1	ditto	12,410	100	(lowest 3 No.	
2	ditto	10,000		prizes,)	500
2	ditto	7,000	126	ditto	300

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 25 wholes			$280 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	140 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	70 00
Ditto	ditto	25 eighths	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates or Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each Drawing will be sent, immediately after it is over, to all who may order tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Next door East of Gadsby's, Washington City, D. C.
or Richmond, Va.

April 1, 1844. 2-tdpd

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford me ease a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. I pon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Provi- [illegible] ected me to your aid, make you the [illegible] nored instruments of blessing others, [illegible] despairing as your much relieved and very gr[illegible] eful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

NORWICH, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss. Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially [illegible].

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

August 15, 1843. 67-tf

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH supply of this popular Worm Medicine, just received by E. J. HALE.

April 22, 1844.

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

HORSES

Can be HIRED at the Wagon Yard.

For terms apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

Feb'y 20, 1844. 94-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.

THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Over-shot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 33-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES,
5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 86tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

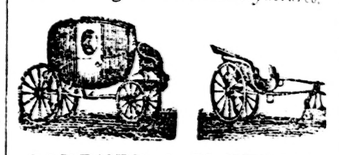
COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother JOHN H. MARTINE, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 61tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Feb'y 28, 1843. 51tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 26tf

F. T. WARD.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fevers, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, chollic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.